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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

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ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

FLOUR WANIED.

One Hundred Barrels of the beft superfine. Enquire of THOMAS FERREE, Sgn of the Bear, near the Market Houfe.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1803.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM EICHBAUM requefts all perfons indebted to him to come forward and fettle their refpective balances on or before the firft day of April next. Thofe who neglect this Notice, are informed, that no longer indulgence can be given.

Pittsburgh, February 10, 1803.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL perfons indebted to the fubfcriber by bond, note or book account, are hereby defired to come forward and make payment on or before the firft day of March next. Thofe who neglect this notice may be aflured that their accounts will be put into the proper offi ers hands for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittfburgh, February 4, 1803.

The Subfcriber offers for Leafe

for one, two, or three years, the Houfe he refides in now lives in, together with fifteen acres of land adjoining faid houfe under good fence and cultivation, good barn and ftables, good cave for potatoes and turnips, with a good ferv. There is a large K tchen and cellar under.—Poffeffion will be given the firft of April next.

JOHN KING.

King's Garden, 29th January, 1803.

Entered with the fubfcriber as a

Stray a fmall Roan HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, 14 or 15 years old, fhod before, paces, blind of the left eye, and has a mark tail. The owner is defired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BELL, Woodranger.

Chartiers Creek, Allegheny county, February 9 1803.

Came to the place whereon the

fubfcriber lives, on the Monongahela, two miles from Pittsburgh, a red COW with a ftar in her forehead, the nigh horn broke off, about 3 or 4 years old; alfo, a red and white HEIFER mofly white behind. Thefe cattle have been advertifed before. I now inform the owner or owners, that unlefs they are taken away before the 1ft of March next, they will on that day be fold to defray the expences of their keeping.

ROBERT AULD.

Pitt township, February 9, 1803.

FOR SALE,

Or to exchanged for property in Pittsburgh.

THREE Hundred Acres of Land on Loyalhanna creek, there is about 80 acres cleared, 35 of which is meadow, a new two ftory Log Houfe 40 by 30 feet, and a Kitchen back, a Grift Mill with two pair of ftones, there is water fufficient in the dryeft feason to work one pair, two Orchards, one at the Mill, the other at the Houfe. For further particulars apply to THOMAS FERREE, at the Sign of the Bear, Pittsburgh. February 10, 1803.

Washingtoniana.

Subfcribers may receive their Books by applying to *ANTHONY BEELEN*, Pittsburgh.

From the LANCASTER JOURNAL.

COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

TESTIMONY ON THE PART OF THE PROSECUTION AGAINST JUDGE ADDISON.

John B. Lucas, on the part of the profecution was firft fworn.—He faid he attended as an associate judge at the court of common pleas for Allegheny county on the 28th of March 1801, when an action of flander was tried between Jonathan Coulter Esq. and James Moore, in which a verdict was found for the plaintiff. At that trial Mr. Addison the president addreffed the jury on the subject of giving exemplary damages in cases of defamation. Mr. Lucas faid his opinion was different from that of Mr. Addison; he was for very low damages in the present case and he gave his reasons for thinking fo. After this Mr. Addison addreffed the jury and faid "gentlemen, what the judge has told you may be ftrictly true, but it has nothing to do with the present queftion. The judge and I differ in opinion, it is probable we fhall often differ; but what he has now faid has nothing to do with the queftion before you.

Queftion on the part of the impeachment Managers. Were thofe expreffions of Mr. Addison delivered in a paffion?—Anfwer—I did not confider them as uttered in a paffionate manner. I confidered it as bordering on contempt. I thought both from the words and the *affirmative* way of making the obfervations that he wifhes to make me contemptible, and leffen my ftanding as a judge.

Queftion by the same. What was the verdict of the jury in that case?—Answer. 6 cents or 12 cents, without *fpeaking* of costs. Mr. Addison obferved that if they intended Coulter fhould be allowed the costs, their prefent verdict would not embrace that object. The jury then without going out of the box, in a kind of club put their heads together, and awarded fuch damages as would probably amount to or cover the costs—35s or 36s.

Queftion by the same. Did you express what damages you thought would be proper? Answer, No. As *he* (Mr. Addison,) was not explicit, I was not explicit. I thought that Mr. Addison had attended only to one fide of the argument. I thought his obfervations would have a tendency to produce high damages, whereas I was in favor of low.

Queftion. Did Mr. Addison say that in the present case the jury should give exemplary damages?—Answer. I do not recollect that he made use of the word *exemplary*—but his charge was to that effect.

Queftion by Judge Addison.—You say that my address had a tendency to produce high damages, will you say what part of it expreffed the neceffity of high damages in the case of Coulter against Moore? Answer. I believe you evaded or you did not think proper to apply your arguments to the particular case. You took things on a general scale. You obferved that "a good name was a jewel" and quoted the reft of that paffage from Solomon. [Here Judge Addison obferved that the quotation was from Shakespear and not from Solomon. To which Mr. Lucas replied, "it is no matter." I am not acquainted with Shakespear and it may be fo or may be not. *I state facts!!!!*——You (Mr. Addison) faid that a good name was a jewel.——Mr. Addison here asked Mr. Lucas if he meant to say that a good name was not a jewel, on which Mr. Dallas rose and obferved that it was not proper to ask the witness fuch a queftion. He wifhed the business to proceed with the utmoft delicacy on both fides.—Mr. Addison replied I will not willingly fail on my part to obferve the ftricteft decorum. The gentlemen had stated my expreffion in fuch a manner as to imply a doubt of its correctness and I think I have not violated decorum in asking for an explanation.

Mr. Whitehill said that the present mode of procedure was too wide apart from the usual mode. The fenate he said wifhed to be informed of facts and not opinions. He wifhed therefore the gentleman would confine himself to the facts and the evidence only.

Mr. Lucas said, "I wifhed to have expreffed myself fully and had not you (Mr. Addison) interrupted me I fhould have explained myself.—" He proceeded—"Well I was saying that Mr. Addison used an uncommon degree of zeal to impress on the minds of the jury the magnitude of the offence of slander, and as I knew that Coulter had always acted improperly, and that in this case an inftance was adduced, therefore if a good name was to be an evidence of immaculate rectitude, Mr. Coulter was not entitled to it, and the damages ought accordingly to be moderate."

Queftion on the part of the managers. Was there in the cause of Coulter against Moore any evidence adduced of improper conduct on the part of Coulter or of any improper perfon being kept about his house. Answer. So far as I can recollect it was produced in evidence that a certain man had boasted that he could keep company with a girl who was under the guardianfhip of Coulter; that a hint of this had been given to Coulter and he seemed to pay no attention to it.

Queftion by Mr. Addison. Do you not remember that when I addreffed the jury I said that although if they found him guilty they must award something, yet that they were the sole Judges to the amount of damages. Answer. I do not recollect it, sir!

Queftion by the same. Do you not recollect my saying before you attempted to address the jury that Mr. Coulter's not having brought an action against the person who reported relative to the intimacy with one of his family, was no more reason why he should not recover damages in the present case than that a man who had brought an action to recover damages for taking away his horse should not recover damages because he had not brought an action against another for taking his cow, nor why a man should not recover damages in an action of slander because he had not profecuted another for an assault and battery. Answer. I do not recollect, sir.

Queftion by the same. From what circumftance did you discover that I was in favor of high damages? Answer. It was from a compound of circumstances.

Queftion. Was not Judge Wallace on the bench and did he not sit between you and me, did you not consult him on the subject, and did he not diffent from your opinion? Answer. I do not recollect, sir!

Queftion. Was not Mr. Wallace placed on your right hand? Answer. I do not recollect!

Queftion. What judges were present? I do not remember but I believe Mr. Wallace was there and you and me.

Judge Addison said. The fact is—all the judges were present.

[What a surprising memory this principal evidence must have been blessed with. He could recollect very particularly all the circumstances tending to inculpate Mr. Addison. But he could not recollect any thing in extenuation. He was sitting as a judge on the bench; but he could not recollect how many judges were on the bench nor who was on the right hand, nor who on the left of him! Citizens of Allegheny we wish you much joy of your "second Gallatin" your *Gallic-American* member of Congress.]

WILLIAM AYRES, on the part of the profecution, next gave his testimony, as follows:

I was present at the court of common pleas, on the 28th of March, 1801. The action then tried was an action of slander brought by Jonathan Coulter, Esq. then a justice of the peace and tavern-keeper, against James Moore. The defendant undertook to prove the truth of the allegations, the principal of which was that he kept a house of ill fame. The defendant gave in evidence sundry irregularities that went a considerable length to justify his assertion. After the testimony was closed, Mr. Addison gave a charge to the jury, of which I cannot recollect the words, but they appeared to be favourable to the cause of the plaintiff and implied that the defendant had not made out his charge—that considering the situation in life of the plaintiff the jury might find something proportionate, or more than mere nominal damages. After Mr. Addison had concluded judge Lucas turned to judge Wallace on his right hand and said something on which *Mr. Wallace shook his head.* [The reader will mark that Lucas "swore he did not recollect" where Mr. Wallace was!]—Mr. Lucas then obferved that he had something which he wifhed to address to the jury—and made some observations which I do not particularly recollect, but they were of a tendency that Coulter should have less damages—that the defendant had justified so far that they ought not to give more than nominal damages. *Both* judges expreffed their opinion that the jury had the sole right to determine the damages and left it to them entirely. [mark again reader]. After judge Lucas had concluded his observations, judge Addison said to the jury "you see gentlemen, there is a difference of opinion, and it is very probable that that gentleman and I will very frequently differ in opinion." Judge Lucas then said gentlemen you've heard the learned judge's opinion; however this is my opinion. Judge Addison immediately after obferved, "what the judge has said may be all true, but it has nothing to do with the purpose. You will therefore pay no attention to it." No farther observations passed and the jury retired.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dallas.

Mr. Ayres said that he had no impreffion that judge Addison spoke with more warmth than usual. He was something warm, and spoke in a short manner, when he spoke to impress the jury that what Mr. Lucas said was irrelative. No impreffion of unusual warmth.

Judge Addison wifhed the witness to be asked if he did not generally in addreffing the jury speak so loud as to be heard diftinctly through the court-room. And as Mr. Ayres was a lawyer and had been in the habit of hearing the judges of the supreme court and others, he wifhed him to be asked if he did not usually speak more audibly than they.

Mr. Ayres replied.—"Judge Addison generally speaks so loud as to be heard very diftinctly. So far as my recollection goes of the judges of the supreme court, they do not speak so loud or so diftinctly as judge Addison. It does not appear that he spoke louder or warmer than commonly.

TARLETON BATES, was next called by the managers of the profecution. Said he was present at the trial in March 1801, but did not recollect the particular charges of the judges, and probably it would not be proper to give his opinion of his impreffions at the time. He said the president, (judge Addison) had delivered an animated charge of considerable length, to the jury, which in his opinion went to impress the jury with the neceffity of high damages. Judge Lucas endeavored to impress the jury with a contrary sentiment, and spoke in favor of low damages. Judge Addison then turned to the jury and said that judge, or that gentleman, and I differ in opinion, and it is likely we fhall frequently differ; but that what Mr. Lucas had said was not to the purpose and they should pay no attention to it. The verdict of the jury was six cents damages. The president asked if it was not the intention of the jury that the defendant should pay the costs; and said their verdict did not embrace that object. On which the jury in a few minutes *returned* and gave a verdict of *forty-one* shillings. [Reader mark again that judge Lucas said I state *facts! !*]

Witness cross-examined by Mr. Dallas.

Said that according to his strong recollection judge Addison turned round with his face to judge Lucas, and his left hand to the jury, and said "*that* judge," &c. with some warmth.

On the cross examination of this witness by judge Addison it appeared that judge Lucas sat on the left hand of the President, that the jury boxes were also on the left hand, that they came up nearly to the front of the bench, and that it was impossible for judge Addison to address the jury without turning towards Mr. Lucas.

Thus closes the testimony on the first article of impeachment.

Comprehensive sketch of the testimony on the second article.

Judge Lucas said, I was present *I believe* at the court of quarter sessions of Allegheny county, on the 22d of June 1801. When I arrived there were two Judges on the bench (Addison and M'Dowel,) and I became third one. I noticed that Mr. Addison a few words low in a whisper to Mr. [illegible]. I noticed also that a little after

words were uttered. Mr. M'Dowel retired from the bench. I noticed also that after Mr. M'Dowel had retired, there were no other judges than Mr. Addison and myself; and we remained alone on the bench. [Oh! sage legislator!—skilled in the rule of reduction—how wise it was to tell the court that if one was taken from three, two would remain!] We were in that situation when Judge Addison began to address the grand jury. After Mr. Addison had ended his address I attempted also to address the same jury. I began in this way—"gentlemen of the grand jury."—Immediately after I had pronounced these words or perhaps one word more I was interrupted by Mr. Addison—his manner, was not rebuking or abrupt, but bordering on mildness, and he seemed to intreat me not to address the jury. I told him it was my right. He *insisted* that I should have a conference with him upon the merits of what I was going to say to the jury, and I understood, either explicitly or by implication that if he thought that what I was a going to say was to the purpose, or would answer good purposes, he would not object to my delivering it. I answered him, that as he had addressed the jury without consulting me, I would persue the same way, and would take all the risk upon myself. Then to the best of my recollection, I attempted to address the jury. Mr. A. interrupted me again and attempted to *persuade* me with all the persuasion that he was possessed of—with mildness of countenance and gesture. I then *insisted* with him, speaking with him, that I would address the jury. Thereupon he requested me again to let him know what I had to say to the jury. I had just in my hand, a paper containing what I had to say to the jury, and I tendered it to Mr. Addison. Directly Mr. A. changed his ground and instead of advancing his hand to receive the paper from mine, he told me that we ought to adjourn, and that in the afternoon I would be in the same situation, and that I could *then* urge my right as well as *then*.

I answered him that I thought the time was just proper to deliver my address and I could not agree to adjourn until I had delivered it. He then suggested that a constable for the grand jury should be appointed. I told him I thought my address to the grand jury should precede that election.—Mr. A. *insisted* again that the constable should be chosen—still in a persuasive way. I yielded and the constable was chosen After this I insisted again I should address the grand jury, and I made a new attempt. Mr. A. did not then seem to wish to intreat me to do any thing;—but would consider the Court adjourned for his part. I refused my consent to it and, Mr. Addison left his seat came down stairs, saying the Court may be considered as adjourned till 3 o'clock. He did not say it was the opinion of the court. I remained on the bench about half a minute merely to shew—as I could not hold the court alone. In the afternoon about 3 o'clock I repaired to the court-house and took my seat on the bench. Mr. Addison went on the bench also. I intimated directly to Mr. A. of having *another* judge on the bench, *besides us both*. He answered me that he had just sent for judge M'Dowel—Judge M'Dowel came a few minutes after and took his seat *also*. I gave—I addressed Mr. M'Dowel and gave him a very short account of what had taken place in the court in the morning, between Mr. Addison and me. I further told him that my determinaton was to address the jury instantly. The grand Jury was then in the box. Mr. M'Dowel answered me that it was a new question—that he wished it postponed until a more full court. He added that he was not ready to give an opinion upon the question. I replied to him that the decision of the question did not admit of postponing—that in my opinion the question did not admit of postponing—that nothing but that deprived the Jury of going to their business.

Mr. M'Dowel appeared at a loss. He said, since you are with us, why dont you go along with us?—*Why do you create dissentions?* I observed to him that I did not mean to create dissensions. That I had a *sole* right and that right did not interfere with others.

[If the reader should discover in Mr. Lucas's testimony any thing like "*murdering the King's English*," he will charge it to the proper author; for, under a wish to give the evidence of the quondam Frenchman (now American member of Congress) its full effect, we publish it nearly word for word. We are content that Judge Addison shall be tried at "the bar of public reason," upon the most partial testimony that his enemies have ever adduced.]

I further added, that I did not pretend to exclude any judge from addressing juries as often as they *were* pleased. That for my part I *pretended* to exercise that right according to my discretion and without controul. [illegible] was still declining to give an opinion [illegible]sion, I put anew to him the same question in these words—as far as I can recollect those words. "Do you deny me the right of addressing the Grand Jury, a right which *I* claim?"—He answered, "yes *I do*." During all that time Mr. Addison was silent, or if not, did not meddle with our conversation.

Instantly it came to my mind, that the right which I claimed was constitutional, and that it was not within the pale of the court to destroy that right, or to hinder me from exercising it. I then concluded in my mind, that the opinion of the court could not be binding upon me, and in pursuance of that consideration, I again attempted to address the jury. Mr. Addison immediately attempted to prevent me by ordering silence. It was no more the tone which he had in the morning. It was a stern and peremptory tone, and I was going on, by pronouncing two or three words more. I was interrupted anew by Mr. Addison, who told me, "sir, I did let you explain yourself with Mr. M'Dowel without interfering. I'll put now in force *the opinion of the court*." I believe I answered to the best of my recollection, that I persisted in exercising my constitutional right, WITHOUT ACKNOWLEDGING HIS AUTHORITY. He then uttered these words, "silence sir! We will not suffer you *no* longer to resist, and if you do not desist, will make you do it." I then desisted—not expressly—but by *not saying nothing*—that is, I made no express renunciation of my right—that's what I mean. The manner in which the last words of Mr. Addison were uttered, appeared to me in a still more imperious and threatening way; and I went on further, upon two considerations. The first was, I thought I had made a sufficient attempt FOR THE PURPOSE!!—the second was, because I took into view, that something might happen that could be of an evil example to the bulk of the people—of discredit to the court, and of too great a mortification to my feelings on this occasion. I do not recollect of any thing more, relative to that question.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Lucas said that he did not leave the bench in consequence of any personal fear, but of a combination of causes;—but believed, if he had not desisted, that coersive measures would have been taken.

By JUDGE ADDISON.

The gentleman said that he offered me the paper containing his proposed address, and that I did not receive it. Will he say that he offered me the paper before I made my determination to consider the court adjourned, so far as it regarded me?—There is a former affidative of Mr. Lucas, which may refresh his memory in this particular.

Mr. Lucas said, he did not recollect; he said he had not *no reason* to put it on a different situation, but if it was the case, he was willing it should be so.

Question by Judge Addison.

What was the subject of my charge to the grand jury at that time?

Answer. I thought it was a very proper charge.

Question by the same. Was it not a very long one, and every word of it relative to the duties of the grand jury?

Answer. It was, but I did not believe that every thing that related to the business of a grand jury, was contained in it.

Question. Was your prepared address intended to take notice of any fault or error in my charge to the Jury?

Answer. There was no kind of criticism in my charge.

Question. Was it to supply any omission?

Answer. I thought that altho' what you had said was very proper, yet that you had omitted to say some things which I thought might be necessary.

Did those omissions relate to any act incumbent to be done at that time by the grand jury?

Mr. Whitehill, *one of the judges of the court of impeachment*, here said without being asked, that *he did not see* that these questions related to the cause.

Mr. Lucas said that his intended address did not immediately apply to one particular case;—but generally to the duties of grand juries. "We often say to a *jury* what he knows very well."

Question by Judge Addison. Did you not publish that charge, and is not this the charge which I hold in my hand. [Here Mr. Addison presented a neswpaper which contained Lucas's prepared address;—and to this part of the testimony we earnestly call the attention of every friend to impartial justice. For it will appear that the Address which Mr. Lucas attempted to deliver was totally extraneous as to any business before the court in June 1801.—that the address of Mr. Addison at that time contained no extraneous matter; that it related solely to the immediate duties of a grand jury;—that the prepared address of Lucas was in answer to one delivered by Judge Addison in December 1800, and that his attempt to deliver it at this time, was a studied insult, and the result of a cool and deliberate scheme to outrage the feelings of Judge Addison, and to lead inevitably to the consequences which have followed. Let it be therefore fully impressed on the public mind that the address which Lucas attempted to deliver had nothing to do with the business of the court in June 1801, and we shall easily discover where the attempt at degradation originated.

Mr. Lucas looked at the paper, but could not without reading it all over, say that it was his. He believed it was his, but could not be certain, without reading it.

Mr. WHITEHILL without being asked, said the reading would take up too much time of the House.

Mr. Addison had no objections to the gentleman's taking time in the course of the day, to read it at his leisure. But, he was zealous to have every information on this subject before the Senate; and he trusted he would be able to shew that body, that there was a clue to this business, which would evince that it originated in malice, and that a certain individual was at the bottom of it all.

Here Mr. Dallas rose and rolled his eyes about like a supplicating sinner—made a "long apostrophe" about a clue—a hidden clue—and said that the understandings of the managers and the House of Representatives were impeached, &c.

Mr. Addison said he was extremely surprised, that the gentleman seemed disposed to misrepresent or mistake his motives. He said he was aware of the situation in which he stood. He had no idea to censure any member of the House of Representatives. He begged, once for all, to be understood, that in any thing he said, or any thing he might say on this subject, it was not his intention in the remotest degree, to apply to any member of the House of Representatives—but might there not be other men—and certainly there was, who had been at the bottom of this business, who had laid every plan and directed every movement. He did not wish to detain the time of the House, a single moment. He was absent from his family at considerable inconvenience, and it was therefore his desire to have a speedy and regular decision.

Question by judge Addison. Was this the first time that you knew the opinion of the court of Allegheny county was opposed to your delivery of extraneous matter.

Mr. Whitehill said *he* was not aware to what this question might lead. He did not known whether it would be proper. The gentlemen he said had better pass over this question.

Mr. Lucas said he had no objections to answer it. The fact is, said he, that previous to that time I had made another attempt and was refused. I then consulted some of my friends. They told me I had a right. I conceived no judge to have any judge over my rights—that they were not judges of judges, but judges of law. I made my petition before the Attorney general of the State, to be presented to the court. I was told that the court did not undertake to decide, but rather gave it as their opinion that the court had been wrong and that I had been unjustly prevented. It was after being informed of this, and from that conviction that I made a new attempt.

Question by Judge Addison. Was there not a consultation between the other judges of Allegheny, Mr. Lucas and myself?

Answer Yes, and the result of that conference was, that we parted as we went. Mr. Addison asked me to his house for that purpose, which I refused but upon farther recollection I agreed to go to a tavern with him. Mr. Addison was very polite and attentive. He wanted me to drink with him but I *refused*; I told him my reasons upon which I claimed my right.

Question by Judge Addison. Did I not at that time say, and was it not the agreement of the other Judges, that in every case between man and man before a traverse jury you would never be prevented from giving your opinion or addressing the Jury. That, before a grand jury, if any thing was omitted, or any thing asserted by the president which the other judges might consider as erroneous, they also had the right to address, but it was usual to do it thro' the president, who was considered as the organ of the court?

Answer, As to the 1st part, Mr. Addison did say, that I had the right to address the traverse jury, and he said if I had any thing to say, I should communicate with him. The other two gentlemen said I had not a right to address a grand jury upon any thing whatever.

Question by Mr. Addison. In December 1800, did you not say "it is not on any thing of the duties of a grand jury, that I am about to address you?"

Answer. I do say that I do not recollect having said any such thing—I recollect that my prevention gave joy to some lawyers and others in the court.

Question by the same. Did your prepared speech relate to any of the immediate duties of a grand jury?

Answer. I thought that what I was going to say, related to what I thought the jury should know. Mr. Addison had delivered a long speech in which he spoke of the Illuminees of France and Germ[illegible] hinted there were societies in this [illegible] upon the same plan; and he depre[illegible] conduct of the Legislature of Kent[illegible] I believe of Virginia, for certain [illegible] which they had passed, and which were subversive of all order and government. On hearing from the observations calculated to inflame the the people, and impertinent to the and considering that the Illumine[illegible] many and France, had nothing to this country, my intention was nearer the jury to their duties, and away those *fears*, and bring them their apprehensions." And I th[illegible] f I was silent, they would think t[illegible] incided.

Question by Mr. Addison. Have heard of secret societies bound by the western country?

Mr. Dallas objected to the questio[illegible] asked.

Mr. Lucas said he was willing to and said that he knew of *no* society in that country, *except* the Mingo so[illegible]

Question by Judge Addison. Did [illegible] Brackenridge advise you to the [illegible] steps you have taken in this busines[illegible] not write all the petitions and take [illegible] pains to collect subscribers.

Mr. M'Kean objected to the question—He asked if the court were to object to the petitions or to the testimony because Mr. Brackenridge or any other man had been instrumental in instituting the present enquiry? He said that the mode that had been pursued was the only ground that could be taken and that it was just and proper.

Mr. Addison said that this was the first time in a criminal court of justice that he ever knew a witness prohibited from answering a question of this kind. Was it not necessary for this court to ascertain whether the prosecution arose out of motives of public good, or of private personal malice. And shall I be precluded, said he, the opportunity of proving that Mr. Brackenridge has a personal enmity to me;—that in consequence of——

Mr. Dallas here interrupted judge Addison and said that the present did not appear to be the trial of Mr. Addison but of Mr. Brackenridge; that such evidence ought not to be admitted, and that it was doing great injustice to Mr. Brackenridge.

Mr. Whitehill, without being asked, said that when a gentleman is charged at the bar of that house, he has a right to and ought to have every legal testimony in his favor. *But* when that gentleman goes to tell us here is a clue to be found out, and *other things not relative to the case.* I wish to know whether he wishes to criminate Judge Brackenridge and clear himself. I *cannot sit in this house* and *hear* such things.

Mr. Addison said he was extremely sorry to find that the question had excited so much *sensibility*. He would therefore agree to wave the question.

(To be continued.)

CARLISLE, *February* 6,

We are under the painful necessity of announcing to the public, *the destruction by fire*, (on Thursday the 3d inst.) of the new Edifice lately erected for the accommodation of the Students of DICKINSON COLLEGE.

This spacious and elegant brick building had been nearly completed. As many apartments as were necessary, for the present number of Professors and Students, were finished and occupied. This, however, had only been the case for a few months; and as the room intended for the library and philosophical apparatus was not quite in readiness for their reception, these had not been removed from the old building, and consequently are preserved. The well known public spirit of one of the Trustees, who had [illegible] chased the old building, has led him t[illegible] it again to the use of the College, in an improved state: and consequently the business of the institution goes on as formerly, without any interruption. No gentleman, therefore, need be discouraged from sending his son here, because of the loss of the new building; for this calamity, far from discouraging the Trustees and Professors, will stimulate them to renewed activity, in order to put the College on the most respectable footing.

The smoaking ruins had not time to cool before a subscription was opened, and the liberal inhabitants flocked together, almost without solicitation, and contributed so handsomely to the rebuilding of the College, that the Trustees are determined to enter on the business immediately. They subscribed largely to the first, and they have now set a noble example, by subscribing more largely to the second edifice. Not only so, but they have scarcely giving themselves a moment's rest, making every exertion to induce others to act a similar part; and they will immediately solicit, where ever there is any prospect of success.

They address themselves to the sympathy, benevolence, and public spirit of their fellow citizens; particularly those of Cumberland

munty, who, they trust, will be ambitious of maintaining in its centre, and in one of the most pleasant and healthy situations in America, a seminary of such importance and which promises to be of such general utility.

They address themselves in an especial manner, to those many shining characters *Divines*, *Physicians*, and *Attornies*, who have received their education here,—and pray them to open subscriptions at their several places of residence, and by setting an example, stimulate many others to generous exertions. They cannot suppose that they, and the other inhabitants of this borough will be left alone, to accomplish a work so noble in itself, so useful to society, and which may extend its benign influence to the latest posterity. What are a few dollars in the possession of men of wealth, compared with the maintaining of a seminary, so well calculated to diffuse the light of science far and wide, and to train up and qualify men for the highest offices in our happy republic?

The wish of the Trustees is to enlarge their plan, and have it in their power to accommodate Students from abroad in the public buildings. Of this object they will not lose sight unless greatly disappointed in their hopes of liberal aids.

While they mourn the loss of so much property, they have the consolation to think, that it was occasioned by no evil design; but by a spark contained in ashes, driven from some distance by the wind, to where some shavings lay in an unfinished part of the building; and so very violent was the gale of wind, that immediately after arose, that though the fire had made but small progress, when first discovered, its advances were so rapid as to defy any attempts to extinguish it.

The gale was indeed so strong, as to carry the flying coals over the whole extent of the town; and had it not pleased a kind providence to send with the wind a light shower of snow, to moisten the roofs of the houses and other combustible matters in town, on which the living embers fell in showers, the whole borough would probably have been one scene of desolation.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *February* 18, 1803.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster to a gentleman of this County, dated 5th Feb. 1803.

"The impeachment of Judge Addison has excited great curiosity and occupied a great part of this session as well as of the last. He appeared in the Senate on the day to which he was summoned. But the House of Representatives had taken no steps to prepare for the trial, and were even deliberating whether they would not drop the impeachment: This was not from any tenderness to your Judge but the conductors of the scheme thought they could proceed more safely by an address to remove him, which they could found on any thing they pleased, and might prosecute without giving him a hearing in his own defence. The animosity of one of the members, a young lawyer, who wants to be a leader against another young lawyer who has been a leader in the House of Representatives, defeated this scheme; and Laycock, Ewalt, and M'Masters of your county moved not only that the impeachment should be prosecuted but that the Attorney General and other lawyers should be hired to conduct the prosecution. This was done notwithstanding there were three or four lawyers in the House who all think themselves great men. The managers employed Attorney General M'Kean, the Governor's son, and Mr. Dallas, and gave a fee of two hundred dollars to each of them. Three of the Senators who tried Judge Addison were his accusers, for they had been in the House of Representatives last year and voted for the impeachment.—One of them is Lyle of Washington county. Yet these men though objected to, all sat on the trial, a thing that was never known before, and as was to be expected they all voted against him as they had done last year.—Dallas and M'Kean abused Judge Addison in the grossest manner, and described him as a man of terrible cruelty and oppression.—He bore it with contemptuous silence, except that he told them in pretty plain terms that if they spoke so in the western country the people would think they had lost their senses. Both the lawyers made a very poor figure especially when contrasted with Mr. Addison, and they left Lancaster with a very sorry reputation. I know not which of them excelled in malignity and rancour of heart, but Mr. Dallas far excelled in indecent declamation and abuse and the meanest hypocrisy, pretending sorrow and affection while he was saying the bitterest and worst things of Mr. Addison. He put on all his theatrical airs and gestures like a stage player sometimes he would knit his brows and distort his body as if writhing with inward anguish, and sometimes dress his countenance in the prettiest simpering smile like a girl of fifteen to her first woer. Mr. Addison exposed him as deficient in knowledge of law, argument, and honesty. I had heard Mr. Dallas much spoken of, but I am now satisfied that he is a weak, superficial and uncandid declaimer. Poor Joe M'Kean made a wretched dull figure. I never saw a man more like a dunce. Judge Addison acquitted himself very much to the satisfaction of his friends and the mortification of his adversaries, and as to raise his character even above expectation great as it was, and satisfy the bye-standers that the prosecution was a work of malice in Brackenridge and others as worthless, and a premeditated plan to bear him down. But you will see all the trial which is now in the press. I wonder that the people of the western country should silently have witnessed the proceeding going on to deprive them of the services of such a judge of whom I think they have little chance of seeing the like again. Indeed, I am told that Mr. Addison had the most respectable certificates of his character and conduct which he offered to the Senate but they would not suffer them to be given as evidence nor read in his argument, nor even hear them after they had pronounced him guilty when he offered them in extenuation of punishment. This surprised every body. Another thing was strange too though Mr. Addison objected in writing to one of the articles as void and of no effect, the Senate not only gave no opinion on it, but though Findley, Maclay and many other of the senators had over and over last year and this expressed their opinion that the charges were of a trifling nature; yet they gave judgment not only for removal but disqualification, thus depriving the people of the western country of an opportunity if they had been so disposed of petitioning the Governor to re-appoint Mr. Addison, and confounding all proportion between guilt and punishment. The votes for and against Mr. Addison were just party and party, the self-stiled republicans on one side and the real republicans on the other. Every one will form his own judgment of the matter from this. Lucas, Bates your prothonotary, and one Gazzam, witnesses against Mr. Addison shewed evident rancour and bitterness. I do not wonder that your court could not restrain Lucas within bounds for the senate, the managers and their lawyers could not restrain his impertinence in the face of the senate where he shewed what sort of man he was. You have made a pretty job indeed in losing Judge Addison for such a creature as Lucas."

Report says, and we believe on good grounds, that the Governor has ordered a draught from the Militia of this state of 1800 Infantry and 200 Horse, for the settlement of the Land business at Wyoming, Lucerne, etc. *Bradford's Phil. Pap.*

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Tennessee, to his friend in Raleigh, N. C.

"The conduct of the Spanish government, in shutting the port of New-Orleans against American commerce, contrary to the Spanish treaty, which provides that it shall remain a place of deposit for American commerce for the space of three years, and afterwards until the Spanish government shall point out some other place equally convenient for Americans, has greatly exasperated the people of this country. The merchants must become bankrupt, and the farmers get nothing for their crops.

The merchants of the town of Nashville purchased upwards of 300 000 dollars worth of merchandize, and promised to make remittances this winter in cotton. All the merchants in the country had entered into the like engagements—their views are all deranged by this pernicious conduct of the Spanish government. The people appear disposed to remain quiet until they see what the government of the United States will do.

Should the government of the U. States not act promptly and decisively, the people are determined to arm themselves; descend the river in their boats and force all opposition. In this project there will be a union of the people of Tennessee, Kentucky, the North Western and Mississippi Territories, which will be a serious thing in the United States. I do hope the United States will declare war immediately against Spain; if they do not they will necessarily have an intestine commotion."

FRENCH SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends to open an Evening School for the purpose of teaching the *French Language*, which will be opened on the first of March, provided eighteen scholars may be obtained.

GASPARD ARNOLD.

Pittsburgh, February 10, 1803.

N. B. Lessons will be given at private houses if required.

The terms of Tuition may be known by applying at the Book Store of Zadok Cramer where a subscription paper is left.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

WILL BE PERFORMED,

AT THE COURT-HOUSE,

By the Young Gentlemen of the Town,

The Comic Opera of the

Poor Soldier,

AND THE

Apprentice,

A Farce.

Box and PITT, Three Quarter Dollars—GALLERY, Half a Dollar.—TICKETS to be had at Mr. Scull's Printing-Office.

The Curtain will rise precisely at half past six o'clock.

Friday, February 18, 1803.

PRICES CURRENT,

PITTSBURGH, *February* 18, 1803.

	Dol. Cts.		*Dol. Cts*
Hay, per ton, from	14 0	to	16 50
Flour, superfine, per barrel	3		3 50
—— per Cwt.	1 25		2 0
Buckwheat meal,	1 50		2 0
Indian Meal, per bushel,	0 33		0 50
—— Corn,	0 33		0 43
Oats, - -	0 25		0 30
Potatoes, - -	0 33		0 45
Beef, per lb. - -	0 4		0 4
Pork, - -	0 3		0 4
Venison, - - -	0 3		0 4
Butter, - -	0 12		0 15
Hogs Lard, - -	0 8		0 10
Eggs, per dozen, -	- -		0 15
Turkeys, a piece, -	0 40		0 50
Geese, - - -	0 33		0 40
Ducks, - - -	0 12		0 17
Whiskey, per gallon,	0 33		0 40

TO BE LET,

And Possession given the first day of April next.

A TWO Story BRICK HOUSE in Wood Street, between Second and Third Streets. There is two commodious rooms on the first floor and three on the second, also a Kitchen and Cellar. The place is well calculated for a Store or private family. For further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON, Cabinet-Maker.

Pittsburgh, February 16, 1803.

PROPOSALS

By CHARLES M'DOWELL,

For Publishing by subscription in the Borough of LANCASTER,

A PERIODICAL LITERARY WORK, TO BE ENTITLED

The Hive.

THIS work will contain no political remarks, nor party disputations—no obscene tales, nor personal slander. The Editor is promised the assistance of some literary friends—with these, and a careful selection of entertaining and instructive matter, he hopes to render THE HIVE worthy of the public attention.

It appears essential to the existence of a republican form of government, that a free spirit of enquiry should pervade every rank of its citizens; but it is at least questionable, whether human institutions can at all times establish the boundaries of party zeal, to the preservation of public virtue and private happiness. There are periods, in the histories of the freest countries, in which the virulence of party spirit—the declamations of designing men, or of infatuated zealots, have been at least too powerful for social happiness. The Editor of THE HIVE does not pretend to draw a parallel between those times and the present. Amid the struggle of contending parties—the theories of political visionists, and the orthodoxy of sound statesmen, he remains a silent observer. His objects are merely the instruction and amusement of his readers, in miscellaneous literature. If any one, therefore, believes that party spirit is progressing too rapidly for social happiness, let him contribute his mite to the patronage of a work intended to instruct the finer feelings, to unbend the rigid front of animosity, and to encourage rational sociability.

It will be a primary object to make THE HIVE interesting to the fair reader, and it shall contain no remarks calculated to wound the most delicate sensibility.

"*Be thou the first our efforts to befriend,*
"*His praise is lost, who stays till all commend.*"

CONDITIONS.

The first number of THE HIVE will appear on the second Wedeesday in May next—It will be printed on a good type, with fine demi-royal paper, in a quarto shape, and calculated for binding at the end of each volume.

It will be published every Wednesday morning. The terms of subscription are, to those who receive THE HIVE by mail, two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

An handsome Title-page, with an Index or Table of Contents, and a List of the Subscribers' Names, will be given with the last number of each volume.

☞ *Subscriptions are received at the Office of the* Pittsburgh Gazette.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note or book account are hereby required to come forward and make payment on or before the first day of April next. Those who neglect this notice may be assured that their accounts will be put into the proper officers hand for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOHN SMUR.

Pittsburgh, February 17, 1803.

ENTERED with the subscriber as a strayed a light bay HORSE, 5 or 6 years old, 13 hands two inches high, short tail, shod before trots. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HUGH CUNNINGHAM,
Wood-ranger.

Beaver county, January 28, 1803.

Caution.

IT is with reluctance and violence to my feelings, I have to inform the public, that my wife Mary Wright has left my bed, has behaved in a base manner, and guilty of other behaviour too indelicate to mention. I therefore take this method to warn all persons not to trust or harbour her on my account. I am determined not to pay any of her debts, and will prosecute those who give her shelter.

ROBEN WRIGHT.

Georgetown, February 11, 1803.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, *February* 7.

Captain Duplex, of the ship Diana, arrived yesterday from Gibraltar, informs us that the United States frigate Constellation, Captain Murray, was to sail for the United States in two or three days after he left there. The frigate Adams was going over to Tangier Bay. The Chesapeak was at Leghorn on the 16th of October. The John Adams, sailed from Malaga up the Straights about the 13th of December.

The Tripolitan ship, at Gibraltar, has been seized for debt, and dismantled.

Capt. D. brought out dispatches for Government

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 11.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated November 24, to a merchant in this city

"We have been informed by the Minister of Marine here—that the squadron destined to carry troops to take possession of Louisiana will sail in 3 or 4 weeks from Havre and Flushing."

On the 3d inst. the House of Representatives of the state of Massachusetts, elected on their part, the Hon. John Quincy Adams as Senator to represent that State in Congress. The Senate were to make a choice on the Tuesday following.

The Supreme Court of the United States commenced its session on Monday last at the city of Washington.

Governor Clinton, in his address to the Legislature of New-York hints at the impoverished state of their treasury. The democrats have reigned in that state about three years.—This is enough.

A Virginia paper says, "a report is in circulation, that our newly elected Governor, J. PAGE, is no more!"

A letter from Paris to the editor of the True Briton mentions, that the French government was determined to persevere in the attempt to reduce to subjection the Blacks at St. Domingo. [*Lon. pap.*

The Bey of Tunis has sent to congratulate Bonaparte on his election to the consulate for life. The envoy declares, that the utmost ambition of his master will be fully gratified by the assurance of the First Consul's friendship and mighty protection.

Bonaparte has banished General Toussaint to the island of Elba, in chains.

A great irritation still prevailed between the Turkish and English troops in Egypt. Several bloody affrays had been between them. The English general had thought it proper to require the Turks to restore the forts of Alexandria, which have been already ceded to them, as necessary for their security, till the final evacuation of the city but with this request they have refused to comply. The English, however, still remain in possession of Alexandria. *Lon. papers.*

BORDEAUX, *December* 6.

The frigate Furieus and other vessels have left the port of Brest, to join the expedition destined for Louisiana, with on board a number of persons who are employed in that colony.

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Directions to the Porter.

From Metrical Miscellany.

Thou faithful guardian of these peaceful walls
Whose zealous care protects the master's gate;
If any stranger at this mansion calls,
I'll tell thee who shall enter, who shall wait.

If Fortune, blindfold goddess chance to knock,
Or proud ambition lure me to her arms.
Shut, shut the door, good John, quick turn the lock,
And shield thy master from their syren charms.

If sober Wisdom hither dares to roam,
Nor let her in, nor send her quite away:
Tell her, at present I am not at home,
But hope she'll call again another day!

If at my door a beauteous boy be seen
His little feet have oft my threshold trod
You know the offspring of the Cyprian queen.
His air—without his bow, bespeaks the god.

His gentle smiles admittance ever win,
Tho' oft deceiv'd—I prize the fond deluder;
Morn, noon, and night, be sure to let him in
For Love dear Love is never an intruder.

Tarascon Brothers, James Berthoud & Co.

Are now opening at their Stores in Front and Market Streets.

Superfine & common broadcloths
Double milled drabs, forrest cloths and plains
Superfine 7-4 fashionable coatings all colours
Plain & twilled ditto
Common and superfine mixt, ribbed, and ribbed mixt cassimers
Rose blankets from 6-4 to 10-4 sizes
Point and duffield do.
Fine and coarse swandowns
Velvets, velveteens, thicksetts, corduroys & fancy cords
Plain and striped silk vest patterns
Mantuas, black and coloured
Peelongs, Bandanoe, & Barcelona handkerchiefs
Black and coloured crapes
Mens' and womens' cotton, worsted, raw silk and silk hosiery
Youths and childrens worsted ditto
Woollen and Beaver gloves
Worsted and raw silk ditto
Bielefield shirting linen
Britanias and quadruple silesias
Ticklenburghs & Russia sheetings
Morcens, calliman coes and durants
Bombazetts and wild bores
Choudigree sannas bastas & mammoodies
Cotton and linnen ell wide and narrow checks
Printed and camel hair shawls
Dimities, cambric & jaconet muslin
Bedticks and umbrellas
Hair plush and Turkey yarn
Dunstable, Leghorn, and chip bonnets
Wool & cotton cards
Womens & childrens shoes of all kinds
German Steel
Silver watches
An assortment of iron mongery, queensware, glassware & stationary

Claret; Madeira and Sherry Wines; Jamaica spirits; 4th proof cogniac brandy; white wine vinegar; a quantity of green coffee; single and double refined loaf sugar, a few kegs of Boston mackarel; gunpowder; almonds; raisins; Holland cheese; salt petre; madder; corks; a quantity of Logwood, &c. &c.

The above, with their former supply, makes an extensive supply of Goods, which they offer for sale, *wholesale* and *retail* on the most reasonable terms for cash, ship timber, tar, flour, whiskey, beeswax, linnen, and other country produce.

Also on hand

A variety of Boulting Cloths, warranted good.
A quantity of Georgia and Tennessee Cotton, bar and pig lead.

Pittsburgh, 9th December, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WILL be given to the first Discoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit to answer the purposes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glass Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glass-makers. The Clay for this purpose is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the best colour is white; though white mixt with red or yellow strings will answer the purpose. Any person producing a specimen that will stand well in the fire, and the bed from whence it came appearing to contain forty tons, shall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glass Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

tf.

NEW STORE.

The subscriber, agent for Thomas Wilson, is now opening in the House of John Whelen, next door to John Reed's Tavern, a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, which he will sell low for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

J. D. HAY.

Pittsburgh, February 1st, 1803. tf.

WANTED,

A Quantity of

PIPE STAVE.

Apply to TARASCON *Brothers*, JAMES BERTHOUD & Co. merchants, in this place

Pittsburgh, 2d February, 1803

Pittsburgh Point Brewery

THE subscriber having entered into partnership with Mr. Joseph Coppinger (Porter Brewer from Europe) under the firm of *O'Hara and Coppinger*. They are determined to bring every branch of the Brewing Trade to the highest possible perfection; therefore propose giving Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel for all good clean Barley that will be delivered at the landing at the Point before the first day of May next, and recommend to the neighbouring farmers in general to raise considerable crops of spring and fall Barley the ensuing year, as may best suit their grounds, as ten thousand bushels may be required during the present year. A few bushels of seed may be had at the Brewery; Wheat or Rye taken in exchange at market price.

JAMES O'HARA.

2d February, 1803.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an alias testatum venditioni exponas to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 26th day of this instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

One hundred acres of land, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny County, adjoining lands of William Amberson, Edward Smith, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Fowler at the suit of Robert M'Gee.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1803.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

Have just opened in *John Irwin's* new House, Market Street, a General assortment of

Dry Goods, Jewellry, &c.

Consisting of the newest fashions and best quality broadcloths and cassimers, common, fine, and superfine swandown, coatings and flannels, muffs and tippets, callicoes and chintzes of every quality, plain and figured cambrick, tamboured, jaconet and book muslins, linnen of every quality, tamboured, netted and fringed camels hair shawls, silk ditto, cambrick ditto, cotton, worsted and silk hose, silk and kid gloves, muslinets, silks, velvets, bandanoes, Leghorn and Dunstable bonnets.

Gold and Silver repeating & hunting watches, and a large assortment of fancy Jewellry,

Black and white fine Laces.

Looking glasses, hardware and guns.

Coniac Brandy and Jamaica Spirits, and a number of articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold at the most reduced prices, wholesale and retail, for cash or approved country produce.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1802.

TAXES

ON UNSEATED LANDS

In Allegheny County.

WHEREAS there are Taxes due on a number of Unseated Tracts of Land in Allegheny County, and the Counties formerly composing part of said County, this is therefore to give Notice that the said Tracts, or so much of each Tract as will pay the Taxes and Costs, will be Sold for the same as soon as the law will admit, unless the Taxes are paid to William Amberson, Treasurer of said County, in Pittsburgh.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
JAMES MARTIN. } Commissioners.

Attest.

John Barclay, Clerk.

December 15th, 1802. 3m

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received, at their in Store Market street, a large assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, among which are a quantity of

Irish Linnens,

and a very handsome assortment of

India and British Muslins.

Also, Superfine and Coarse CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to sell, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to sell by the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, situate in Second Street, near the corner of Market Street, now occupied by Steel Semple, Esquire. The House is very commodious and well finished, there is also an excellent Kitchen, with other necessary buildings. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

ABNER & JESSE BARKER.

August 24, 1802.

DAVID EVANS,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street, a large and neat assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

suitable for the present season, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Country Linnen.

William Woods & Co.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have just received a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season. Their moderate prices and attention to business, they presume will be satisfactory to all those who may please to favour them with their custom.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1802.

Barr Iron for Sale:

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has just received at his Store opposite the Market House, from Mr. Dorsey's Iron works, on the Juniata, a few Tons of well assorted

BARR IRON,

which is in as high estimation as any made in the United States. From engagements entered into with Mr. Dorsey, he will be able at all times to keep up a large and general assortment of his valuable Barr-Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 1 1802.

Just received and now opening by the subscri at his Store opposite the Post-Office, a neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will dispose of on very moderate terms, or exchange for almost any kind of Country Produce. He has on hand a quantity of SOAL LEATHER and fresh JUNIPER BERRIES.

Beef, Pork, Whiskey, Salt, Soap, Vinegar, and Candles, are wanted.

Ebenezer Denny.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1802.

Scott & Trotter,

BEG leave to inform their friends and former customers that they have just received and opened in the House they lately occupied, Market street, a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1802.

TAKE NOTICE.

ON the 8th or 9th of November last a man who said he came from New-Connecticut, and was going to Washington, and would return in ten days at farthest, left a HORSE with the subscriber living at Legionville, to be fed and taken care of. Said Horse is about 16 hands high, about 8 years old, a Sorrel with a star and snip; said man or owner, or his lawful attorney is requested to come and pay the charges and take said Horse, otherwise he will be sold on the 15th of February next for his keeping.

JOSEPH OLIVER.

December 31st, 1802. 6w.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just opened an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themselves are laid in on such terms as will enable them to sell low and prove satisfactory to their friends and all who may please to favour them with their custom.

As usual, they have on hand, a very extensive assortment of superfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good. Also, BARR LEAD, &c. all which they offer on reasonable terms wholesale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15. 1802.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months will oblige them by discharging the same.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of DOBBINS & MEHENY, Cabinet makers and Upholsterers, being dissolved by mutual consent, all those having any demands against said firm are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment.

January 26, 1803.

Thomas Dobbins,

CABINET-MAKER & UPHOLSTERER,

RESPECFULLY *informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and the Public in general, that he carries on the above business at his house in Market Street, corner of Front Street, in all its various branches, and of a superior quality to any made here or imported — He flatters himself that his attention to business will merit the approbation of the public.*

N. B. Fancy and inlaid work finished in the neatest manner. All kind of Camp Furniture done on the shortest notice.

An Apprentice wanted.

Pittsburgh, January 26, 1803.

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE spot of Land, containing 108 acres and the allowance, situate on the bank of the Ohio river, three miles below Pittsburgh—there is on it upwards of 40 acres of excellent bottom, most of which is cleared and under good fence; the buildings, though not of the first quality, are convenient, and there are a number of fruit trees. This place from the richness of the soil, the pleasantness of the situation, its nearness to market and every convenience, is a desirable purchase for any one who wished to live near Pittsburgh. One half the price will be expected in hand, and time will be given for the balance. An indisputable title will be made. For particulars enquire of Col. Presley Neville, or of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN WOODS.

January 26, 1803.

TAKEN UP BY.

John Curray at James Robisons Ferry, some time about the last of December, a dark bay HORSE, supposed to be 10 or 11 years old, about 14 hands high, he is branded on the off shoulder, it is supposed with the letter N. some white hairs in his forehead, his back is very tender being hurt with a saddle, one shoe on his forefoot, tail cut square, The owner is desired to come prove property pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CURRAY.

Living 15 miles from, Pittsburgh on the Franklin Road,

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1803.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber living on Robinson's Run, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, on the 3d instant, a dark roan HORSE, 8 years old, 14 hands an half high, a natural trotter, had some saddle marks. The person who stole him is supposed to have gone down the river. The above reward will be paid for securing the Thief so that he may be brought to justice and the subscriber get his Horse, or Five Dollars for the Horse only, and reasonable charges.

PHINEAS BURWELL.

January 12, 1803.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 25th of October last, an apprentice boy to the Tanner trade named SAMUEL MARTIN, 17 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and short black hair. Whoever takes up said apprentice and brings him to the subscriber living on Little Beaver, near Williams's Mills, shall have the above reward, but no charges, paid by

GEORGE M'KEAN.

January 24, 1803.